NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED RVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
AT THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, CORNER OF STRUCE AND NAS-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Payment required in adeque.

Business Notices—123 cents per line, each insertion.

General Notices—30x lines or less each insertion, 50 cents, over six lines a cents per line each day cents, over six lines a cents per line each day General AdventiseManns—finade—Eight lines or less, each mermon, 60 cents, over eight lines, 6 cents, per line

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TOR CALIFORNIA, ORLIGON AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS Is published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Chagres. Price, 64 Sents per copy.

GREELPY & MCELRATH, Publishers.

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Mysterious Affair at Morrisania-Disappearance of Children from the Infant

The City yesterday was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by a rumor of mysterious doings at the Infant Asylum in Morrisania. The report of the sudden disappearance of 130 out of 150 children in that Institution was of a startling character; but it happily proved to be largely exaggerated. The circumstances of the case, as far as could be ascertained by our reporter, are these : The present establishmen knownt as the 'Infant Asylum, has been in existence between two and three years-the greater part of that time at Fordham; whence, however, it was removed in May last to a new building in Upper Morrisania, The establishment is conducted by a Quakeress named Mary Shotwell, the party upon whom sus picion has fallen in this case.

We learn that during the continuance of the In stitution at Fordham, the treatment of the remains of deceased children was such as to call forth loud expressions of sorrow and disgust. Scores of bodies were buried at a depth of two inches below the surface of the ground; and, in consequence, were frequently disentombed, and in many instances dug up and eaten by the dogs! The establishment continued about one year at Fordham, and was then removed to a neat new frame building at Morrisanie, which it now occupies.

The number of children removed to the new es. tablishment in May is supposed to have been about 40. Constant additions, however, have been made to this number. A few have been adopted; S have been discovered dead; and 9 have been brought destification or investigation is now quite impossible; though it is evident the age could in no in.

stance have been greater than one year. by the circumstance of a laborer named Riley questioning the workmen at a new Depôt erecting at Morrisania, regarding certain bodies which, he averred, were buried in the grounds attached to the Asylum. This information, it appeared, was derived from the man by whom the bodies were buried. The intelligence was news to the good people of Morrisania, who had before suspected strated. All traces of the graves had been sedulously concealed; the depth of each being very in. considerable, and the sur/ace again made perfect ly level. Concealment was manifestly aimed at The neighbors determined to bring the matter before the Grand Jury, but that body had adjourned; whereupon a Coroner's Inquest was summoned by Coroner Huntington. The inquest was in session for a considerable time yesterday, but the results of the investigation were insufficient to justify the direct inculpation of Mrs. Shotwell, The witnesses successively examined were Thos . Farrington, Nicho'as Jackson, Mrs. Shotwell, the Head Nurse and two Physicians. Farrington tes. tified to the discovery of the bodies. Jackson was a colored man, employed by Mrs Shotwell to inter the bodies at night; and testified to finding two of the collins hid in the bushes and four others in the area of the house. He was paid by Mrs. Shotwell. The bodies were buried at only a few rods distance from the house .- Mrs. Shotwell's testimony was confused and occasionally contradictory. to the facts of the burial and of paying Jackson in Westchester County, but dated New York and signed by Dr. N. K. Freeman. Four other certifi avera were copies. For one body there is no certi-Bayard and Nandane; but, as before stated, there could be no investigation into the causes of deathparty, but the establishment is looked upon with dislavor by residents in its vicinity, and it is gonerally considered an incumbrance. This affair

There is certainly something remarkable at the bottom,

Fire - At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the iron foundry of G. Morgan, No. 260 Third-at, near Avenue C. The interior of the premises was completely burned out before the flames were subdued. There was a partial insurance -The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, since there had been no fire in the place

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X.....NO. 2945.

General Society of Mechanics and Fradesmen-Re-opening of the Apprentices' Library-Improvements in the Rooms.

Speeches, Collation, &c. &c. During the Summer vacation of the Machanica Society School, the edifice occupied by the Associ ation above named has been subjected to a thorough reformation, new organization, and in fact almost an entire rebuilding so far as the interior is concerned. From a hasty glance at the various departments, we should suppose that these improvements were judicious and such as would do credit to the Committee, and result in benefit to the Institution. There is a refreshing air of order and regularity throughout which promises well.

Last evening the officers of the Society invited a large party of the friends and patrons of the Institution to be present at a formal reopening of the Rooms, and in consequence of the invitation, some three or four hundred persons assembled; a majority of them, as we were pleased to observe being the mothers and sisters of the Apprentices. who reap the benefit of the Society.

When the meeting had settled into order, the

M. M. NOAH, Esq. who delivered the following

Address:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Thirty years have elapsed since, at the request of the Directors of this Institution, I delivered a discourse on the opening of the Apprentices' Library; and I now perform the pleasing duty of again addressing you on the reopening of the Institution under new and important improvements, thankful to Providence for having so long spared us to witness the beneficial results of an Institution established for the use of our youths, destined to learn the Machanical of our youths, destined to learn the Mechanical arts of our City. Thirty years is a long period in the history of our country, how many millions have been added to our population, how many States have been incorporated in the Union, how many trates have been incorporated in the Union, how many trates have been incorporated in the Union.

the Aris, and what rapid strides our country has made to power, wealth and greatness! Nor does the picture end here: we find at the termination of thirty years that our States and Territories reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that a mighty Empire is springing up in distant regions, where but a few generations ago the wild Indians of the Sandwich Islands and the cannibals of Feges roved in unrestrained freedom, unknown to the civilized world; and on the spot where Captain Cook fell, world; and on the spot where Captain Cook fell, pierced by their javelins, we find American ships riding at anchor, and the American flag floating over the blue waters of the Pacific. A thousand sail of ships and a hundred and fifty thousand clinens are at this moment in California, said to be the Ophir of Scripture, and gold is flowing from that section of the Unian in rich and rapid currents. Oregon, once the boundary of the North-west Coast, and the neighborhood of the Arctic region, is a Territory of the United States. A Raifroad is projected, from the United States to the Pacific, and a Ship Canal will soon be in the progress of completion to unite the two great Oceans, through the Lake of Nicaragua. Since our last discourse, the Lake of Niceragua. Since our last discourse, the ocean and rivers have been covered with our steamers, and wherever they go, they carry with them the evidence of our enterprise and genius, industry and wealth; we compete with the world

in the great variety, beauty, and texture of our manufactures; and the skill and ingenuity of our manufactures, and the skill and ingenuity of our mechanics are the themes of admiration and commendation in every direction, and we are grapping with the venerable experience and mighty power of Motter England to arrive at the same perfection in the mechanic arts which she has achieved, and we have succeeded in accomplishing in a few years what she has required centuries to perform. How are we to account for the rapid progress of our country in arts, civilization, literature, commerce and science? By our free institutions, by the equality of our laws, by the adaptation of a sef-government to the wants and wishes of the community by the progress of freedow, by the acknowledge. by the progress of feedom, by the acknowledgments of the rights of man, and above all, by that free education which visits all alike, from the octage to the palace and places mankind on an equal-

fact stimulate us to aid the apprentice in educating

himsel', in strengthening his mind, and enlarging his sphere of usefulness, that though he may enter

upon the great theater of an active life, with hands which may be hard by labor, his head may be clear, his purposes honest, and his heart in the

right place. It is our duty, therefore, to place this Mechanics' Society, and this Apprentices Library, among the great and benevolent institutions of our City, and give to it that high rank which it truly

- the agents of the Board of Governore. We are a recent and talas of the condition of some or some children. They are mostly foundlings, and a large majority are believed to have been taken from New-York. One woman declares she has taken 150 in ten months. The bodies which have been discovered, were tage to the palace and places mankind on an equality, in all that relates to genius and intellect. Here is the great secret of our success; we have no titled ranks, no hereditary power, no labor by the many to supply the wants of the few; each man is for himself, and the energy of each combined, constitutes the wealth and power, the genius, resources and permanency of the Republic. Who would lightly part with this heritage of freedom? What American would be willing to exchange his rights as a citizen of the New World for all that the Old World can offer in exchange? Our path is on ward—is rapidly progressive, and while we are true to our faith as a nation and our integrity as a people, while industry, intelligence, temperance and virtue. found in a state of advanced decomposition, so that Suspicion was list aroused on Wednesday last while industry, intelligence, temperance and virtue, are our guides—nothing can impede our march to greatness and power, nothing can provent our bacoming the first nation on the habitable globe.—Our City, too, toe Empire City of the Empire nothing. On Wednesday the grounds were probed, and the existence of collins satisfactorily demon-State—the Commercial Emporium of the nation—has undergone many great changes within thirty years—many within your recollection. From 50,000 inhabitants, which was the population of our City at the period when the General Society of Mechanics and Tradermen were first incorporated—say the 14th of March 1702,—we have increased nearly to half a million: when the boundaries of our City, at that time, scarcely extended beyond Chambers at we have marched steadily onward, nahing Greenwich village part of our City, and carrying our improvements almost within reach of the ancient Dutch village of Harlem. Brooklyn, then a small village, is now a splendid city, spreading its broad arms toward the Narrows to the State—the Commercial Emporium of the broad arms toward the Narrows to south, and extending on the north through Williamsburgh a prosperous town, and almost connecting by its links Newtown and Flushing. The ace of every thing has changed in our City—the cestors from Ameterdam, have all vanished, and stately houses, splendid stores and ponderous warestately houses, splendid stores and pointerous ware-houses have sprang up in their place. Spacious hotels, magnificient private houses, great public institutions, ships of immense tunnage, steam foun-dries, river boats, and everything denoting a weal-thy, prosperous and enterprising people, have swelled the rank and importance of our Metropo-lies, giving employment, comfort and wealth to thouhis, giving employment, comfort and wealth to the saxes. To whom do we owe these great and i and exhibited three certificates of death made out ortant improvements? What has led to this racates were in her own handwriting; these she and laborious industry of our mechanics on the other. Shall we not do something for the sons of these mechanics, who are nobly treading in the footsteps of their fathers! The time has arrived, ficate, nor can any account be given of it. The two physicians called to examine the bodies were Drs. en ! has become apparent that the destinies of our country, are finally to be placed under the control of the Machanics and Laboring Mon of the Such are the main facts in this curious case-Union. The liberal professions so called, by which is meant law, physic and theology, are crowded beyond the wants of the community, and the sup-Nothing is proved positively against the suspected ply exceeds the demand. The sons of wealth , will find it necessary as the sons of the needy to learn some branch of the mechanic arts, to place themselves within the sphere of the influence, and though apparently by no means so serious as first to give to that interest, the confidence to which it is entitled. Well educated mechanics will it lour Legislatures and the Halls of Congress, their nureported here, has created a great sensation in Morrisania, and partakes of the character of a mystery, for which nobody pretends to accountmerical strength will accumulate until they are able to command the highest stations in the Govern-We learn that the whole matter will be brought When that period arrives, as it surely wil ment. When that period arrives, as it safely a in what are we to confide,—in what will be our guarantee for the safety of the country? I answer, in the education and intelligence of this class of our citizens. The President of the United States was before the Grand Jury of Westchester County at ts next sitting early in October, when a thorough nvestigation will be made. The Coroner's Jury rendered the simple verdict that seven of the chila mechanic, an apprentice boy as many of our hearers have been; true, in after life, he studied dren came to their death by various diseases; and one by causes to them unknown. law, and was a successful practitioner, but he car-ried into that study, and into that practice, and into that high station which he now adorns, the ele-All further investigation will therefore be suspended, to await the action of the Grand Jury. ments of patient industry, hard study, economical habits and persevering labor, acquired when he was an apprentice. Should not this important

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850.

merits. To the poor, we give food and raiment; to the widow a home: to the blind and insane an asyum, but to the apprentice we give the means of education, the light of intellect, the power to govern blinself and to powern others: we place him at the base of the pedestal, from which step by step he may advance to the hignest bonors which our country offers. We owe it to the apprentice, we owe it to ourselves, and to our safety. A little reflection on our condition in life, will show us the necessity of using every effort to strengthen and improve our minds. Man comes into the world, much more helpless, and continues in that state much longer, than any other animal; without the care of parents, he would perish, without the aid of their experience and instruction, he must be deplorably ignorant. He is so framed as to be compelled to follow reason as his guide; whereas all other animals have a guide in their constitution. compelled to tollow reason as his guide; whereas all other animals have a guide in their constitution and in their instinct. Let us philosophize on this for a few moments. No animal but man wants clothing insture has provided in this respect for the brute creation; man must furnish this indispensable necessity for himself. No animal but man requires preparation for his food; his grain must be ground, his bread baked, and his meat cooked, and as must find salt as an important preservative. be must find salt as an important preservative. No climate yields spontaneously sufficient food for men, yet every climate can supply the wants of other animals. Instinct only, carries the brute creation to what may be required; instinct carries men as far, and vanity carries them further. The exaction to bridge the next with mortar, and the crow swallow builds its nest with mortar, and the crow swariow botton its heat with moral, and the with sticks: man first erects a but, then a pasace. Man, from his reason, is enabled to to more than other animals: he can raise plants, and gather fruits and seeds: he can convert these fruits and seeds into bread and wine, he can manufacture seeds into bread and wine; he can manufacture silk, wool, and flax; he can smelt minerals, and produce metals; he can do many things for his comfort and convenience, by the use of his reason, and without cultivating his mind reason will run wild Reason therefore is the highest gift which wild Reason therefore is the nighest git which Providence has bestowed upon man. It is given to him in place of instinct, to lead him to the chief felicity which nature is capable of enjoying. The desire there'ere of knowledge is a divine impulse, and we must assist each other to acquire it by all the means in our power. A library ju dictionally selected, is the Garden of Eden, in which the latest distinct the providence of reason through the power of the content of is planted the tree of useful knowledge, the fruit of which is life, not death; we have that Library here, we planted that little branch, which has grown which is he, not death, we have that both years, here, we planted that fittle branch, which has grown into a goodly tree, fair to the eye, and we must water it by our liberality, until it bears golden fruit pleasant to the taste. This is peculiarly a benevolent institution. If a poor little ragged apprentice boy, feels disposed to drink deep at the Piercan Spring, where is he to go to slake his birst! He can have access to no private library: if he enters the Society Library, which is a noble institution, he will be told, that none but subscribers have liberty to read or to take home books to read. If he wanders into the valuable Library, established through the munificence of the late Mr. Astor, he will be told that there is no pravision in the bequest which can embrace his case, he looks around with a sigh and beholds splendidly bound books, many of which may never be opened: ridded lat tices and cushioned seats; he sees the rich and well educated enjoying the intellectual ban just, but, educated enjoying the intellectual ban just, but, alsa! he who is in the rearch of knowledge is not an invited guest. He has only the inheritance of ress; his mind is clear, his intellect bright, his deregs; his mind is clear, his intellect bright, his de-aire to learn and improve is intense, but his hands are black from labor, and his dress coarse from poverty. There is still, however, balm in Glead, for the peor apprentice boy, he has not been for-gotten; there are hearts which have felt or his tor-lorn position, and hands which have been stretched forth for his relief. He can enter here, as proudly as those who enter other libraries, there is no rade open to him, beginning always with the histoopen to him, beginning always with the history of his own country. He reads what Rome and Greece were in their palmy days: he is familiar with events in England, from the time of William the Conqueror: he knows all about France and Spain, from the time of the Goths and Vandais; he is familiar with the History of the World. On this foundation he builds his superstructure; he slides insensibly into a course of Belles-Lettres and Polite Literature; he becomes familiar with the line Aris; he studies Mathematics—the greatest of all

Medica.

This, gentlemen, is the work of the founders of the Apprentices Library; it has already sent forth its able men, and will continue to qualify others for the important part which they have to suttain through life. But more aid is wanted; there are more shelves to fill; all the new publications of the age—an age wonderful for its improvements—should be precured for this Library, if means can be found to accomplish an end so desirable. Let us see what has been already accomplished by those who have preceded us, and we may from the past, be able to calculate the prospects for the interes.

for thirty-live years, that is to say, from the For thirty-the years, that is easy, the the very star 1755 to 1820, the operations of the Mochanica Society were confined chiefly to to benevolent objects, the relief of its indigent members, their widows and orphans, and in 1820 the School and Library were established. The object of the school was to relieve the less fortunate mechanics from what they deemed the humiliation that they deemed the humiliation of the school by the scho of sending their children to a charity school, by having them educated in the same school with pay scholars; the knowledge of pay and free scholpay scholars; the knowledge of pay and treesand-ars being confined to the members of the School Committee. This practice, delicate and proper in itself, is still maintained. The school improved rapidly, and is now, I am pleased to state, in a floorishing condition, and ranks as high as any in the City. It has been sustained at considerable cost to the Society, receiving from the public only the usual allowance for the number of free schol-ars taught, and has about 500 scholars and about are taught, and has about 500 scholars and about 20 teachers, each department, male and female, arranged into seven classes, taught in separate classrooms. The library was established at the same time, receiving small contributions of books and money from our fellow-citizens, and was opened at money tremover the time 1 have before stated in the old Free School building at the corner of Chatham at and Tryon row. The new building in Chambers at was erected in the following year. In 1832 the Society was enabled to purchase the High School building was enabled to purchase the right School building in Crosby at to accomplish which some all was received, asy \$5,000, chiefly from our own members, and that, with about \$1,000 received from the late Mechanic and Scientific Institution, and 8600 from private donations, is all that was re-ceived in aid of the important improvements. In 1845 the lot on Broadway was purchased, and an entrance made for the accommodation of the young ladies, and also to the lecture room. The income of the Society not being sufficient to sustain the heavy expenditure for the School and Library together with the pensions for the widows and ortogether with the pensions for the widows and orphans, it has been deemed expedient to rent the
lecture room, since the entrance from Broadway
has been opened, and now from this source and the
liberal bequest from the family of the late Mr. Dewilt, the Society has been enabled to complete the
necessary alterations by removing the library to
another part of the Hall; also with a pleasant accessa from Broadway, both to the library and readanother part of the Hall, also with a pleasant access from Broadway, both to the library and reading room. The cost of supporting the library, presses heavily on the Society, and the wear of books is much greater than in other libraries, as 1.800 persons read on an average thirty volumes annually, that is to say, that 14,000 volumes would be loaned, nearly four times a year. Estimating rent of rooms, and other outlays for thirty years, the sum that levanded by the Society would ex-

the sum total expended by the Society would ex-ceed \$59,000. The substantial benefits conferred by this literary on mechanics are generally admitted

Some of our most active, intelligent and weathy

citizens, owe most of their early improvement di-rectly to this Library. It is as I have said, the only institution accessible to this class of roaders— Looking therefore to the great increase of the ap-prentices and mechanics of this City, and the pro-spective increase of the City itself, this Society spective increase of the City itself, this Sociel of the Library on each side of the City, so as to be accessible to the workshops which are springing accessible to the workshops which are springing up in every direction for miles on the borders of our rivers. To accomplish this most important movement, application should be made to the Legislature of the State, for that aid which has been for so many years liberally offered to our Literary Institutions. The munificent donations to our Colleges and Schools, amount to a sum honorable to the State, and to the great cause of education some of our collegistate institutions have received upward of \$100,000 from the State, and all more or less have participated in its bounty. We do not complain of this liberality when our colleges send forth educated gentlemen of family and fortune, but we want something to be done for the poor children of this City; of that city into which all the trade and commerce of the State is received, sold, and the net merce of the State is received, sold, and the net proceeds returned to every town and village of the State. We shall be told that our noble Free State. We shall be told that our noble Free Schools will accomplish this desirable result, but they do not; part of their great work is left undone. A bey is apprenticed at 13 or 14 years of age, there ends his education, his time belongs to his employer, and from that moment he must commence adjustes himself by employing his laisure time. to educate himself by employing his leisure time in improving his mind, in reading the best authors, wiring a knowledge of the world, its literature, arts and improvements. That can only be accomplished in the Apprentices Library. Surely such an institution is worthy the patronage of our State, and I feel confident will receive it annually it application is properly made and the Legislature hecomes familiar with all the benefits of this institution. Our Free Schools afford the elements of an education; in them the rough iron is shaped and beat nout, here it is polished and finished. The great mass of the American people can do but two things for their children—give them an education and give them at trade—with these two great elifs they may send them out on the great ocean of tion and give them a trade—with these two great gifts they may send them out on the great ocean of the world, they are their sails and ruider. A father may give a fortune to his son, and he may soon waste it all, but he never can lose that fortune which the labor of his hands acquire. A fortune may be soon expended in folly, extravagance and vice, but a thorough knowledge of the mechanical arts cannot be lost or wasted; it is centered in the head and the hands and cannot be lost or traded away; it is a sure investment for the industrious and the temperate sealins; idleness and dustrious and the temperate against idleness and

I have long urged wealthy parents to throw I have long urged weathy parents to throw aside false pride, and make their sons Mechanics instead of Lawyers, Physicians and Divines: the bar is crowded, and unprofitable, medicine is also overstocked with practitioners, and the pulpit has many laborious and poorly paid pastors. If we improve hereafter sampidly as we heretofore have done, these professions and pursuits will be simplified, and we shall find that every man can be his own lawyer, his own detor, and in his own domestic circle with that great and good book, the Biole, he can become his, in part, own preceder: but a he can become his, in part, own prescher, but a knowledge of the Mechabical Arts steadily and inknowledge of the Mechabical Arts steadily and in-dustrious y carried out, must in this great and in-creasing country be for ever the source of pr. hit and the true road to independence. This Library, therefore is the great platform, on which a high moral and intellectual character may be formed. When the labor of the day is over, instead of the apprentice securing the streets, visiting bar rooms or theaters, mingling with idle, victous compan-ions, he takes his seat in this Library with a rich intellectual repast before him, or, being privileged intellectual repast before him, or, being privileged to take a book bome with him, he trims his lamp and reads aloud to his little brothers and sisters, scattering the good seeds among them to take root hereafter. To night he invites himself to pass the evening with the elegant Addison, to morrow eight he spends with Goldsmith, or Doctor Johnson, or Smotlet, or Gibbor, the specify of eminent and Blustrious men he sets out with Arsen and Captain Cook, and makes a voyage around the world, it he is fond of antiquities, he visits with Denon. Shaw, Pacoke and others, the magnificent rains of Thebes, and Mamphis, the Fyramids of Egypt and the cities of Prarach—he crosses the Red Sea dvor which the Israelites nessed and he agas in imagination on I remain the crosses the field Sea dwer which the Israelites passed, and he gazes in imagination on Mount Sinal, where the great and Divine Law was given to the world, which even at this day is our guide to happiness. If his spirits flag the enlivens them with the rich with Don Quixore, or the humors of Gil Blas: if he would like to dip a little in feeting he takes in that delication. lite Literature; he becomes familiar with the line Aris; he studies Mathematics—the greatest of all studies to make man acquainted with himself and to deduce effects from caoses; he studies architecture, machinery and the practical details of all mechanical pursuits; he is acquainted with him institutions of his country, and his own rights as a control his country, and his own rights as a control his country, and the respective of his country, and the practical details of all mechanical pursuits; he is acquainted with the institutions of his country, and his own rights as a control his country, and the present and Divine Law was given to the world, which even at this day is our pulled to happiness. If his spirits lag he enlivered will be seen that the Promenade ticket, will not be sold until a quarter before eight o'clock, when they may be procured at the Atlantic Garginian as a control his time, he steps forward as accomplished a gentleman as many who have taken their degrees at Oxford and at Eton; and if his Country o his State require his services in public stations, he can take his seat in the Assembly. In Congress, or in the Cabinet, with all the good, sound, common sense—more available to that service than the attainments of the bar, the pulpit, or the Materia Medica.

This, gentlematics—the greatest of all surious Law was given to the world, which even at this day is our pulled to happiness. If his spirits lag he enlivered with His day is our pulled to happiness. If his spirits lag he enlivered with His day is our pulled to happiness. If his spirits lag he enlivered with His day is our pulled to happiness. If his spirits lag he enlivered with His day is our pulled to happiness. If his spirits lag he enlivered with the list of the with the rich wit of Don (taixor), or the hum mors of Gil Blas; five hum with the rich wit of Don (taixor), or the hum mors of Gil Blas; five hum with the rich wit of Don (taixor), or the hum mors of Gil Blas; five hum with the rich wit of Don (taixor), or the hum mors of Gil Bl

Lexington, Bunker Hill and Saratoga.
You have gentlemen, by your liberality, your benevolence, your good feeling, taken the poor, probably the ragged apprentice by the hand, and through the medium of the Library which you have established, have introduced him to the familiar acquaintance of the great men who have adorned the world and the age in which they lived by their genius and talent. The apprentice thus employed at night, reads until sleep places its leaden lingers on his eyelids, he sleep places its leaden lingers on his syclids, he with his head clear, his mind caim and retdy for the day's occupation. "Just as the twig is beat the tree hedines." We lead on the boy by degrees until reading and atudy become a passion with him, and when in later times as he advances to character and fortune, he looks back to the days of his apprenticeship and his nights of atudy with orice and satisfaction, and he honors to the last our of his existence, the benevolent founders of this institution. Persevere then, gentlemen, in the good work which you have commenced, and have so long cherished and when you have something to bequeath, when the sands of life have run out, emember in your wills this excellent valued insti and have your names recorded among its

tution, and have you JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq. another member of the Association, was then introduced, and spoke for about fifteen minutes, principally for the purpose of contrasting the advantages now enjoyed by the young, with those which were within his reach, in the days of his childhood, and for the purpose of showing the importance of improving these ad

When Mr. Hoxie had concluded, the side rooms were opened, and the audience invited to partake of a neat cold collation, of a character well suited to the occasion. We left the company enjoying themselves in the most agreeable manner.

At the close of Mr. Hoxie's address, the Chair man announced that a course of historical lectures would be delivered in the assembly rooms of the Society, early in December, by Rev. Daniel Lord

This Society is one of the most valuable and im portant of our benevolent institutions. Its influence upon the youth of our city, is of the most beneficial character, and we take great pleasure in recording its increasing prosperity. The present flicers are SYLVANUS S. WARD, President : Isaac Fryer, First Vice President; Henry T. Ingalls, Second Vice-President; Richard E. Mount, Treasurer: Thomas Earle, Secretary . Hobert Provocat, Collector.

Launched, at Goodspeed's Landing, East Haddam, Conn on the 16th inst. from the yard of Messrs. G. E. & W. H. Goodspeed, a beautifully modeled and very superior built ship, of about 800 tuns, called the E. Bulkley: dimensions, 141 feet keel, 33 feet beam 19 feet 3 inches hold. The E B is intended for Mr George Bulkley's Union Line New York and Charleston Packets, and to be commanded by Capt Daniel Brown, long and favorably known in the Charleston trade.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

JENNY LIND'S VISIT TO THE TRIBUNE OFFICE -About half past one yesterday afternoon, the Tri. bune Office was honored with a visit from JESNY LIND, accompanied by her friends, Mr. BENEDICT. Sig. BELLETTI and Mr. BARSUM. She had previously expressed a desire to witness one of the large newspaper establishments of this City, as an interesting contrast with those she had visited in London, and as some evidence of the character and enterprise of the American press. Accordingly, after a ride to the Empire State, where she inspected her quarters for the trip to Boston, she alled upon us on her way home. Immediately after the party entered, the office was surrounded, and during the half hour spent in exhibiting tothem the various departments of the office, the Tribune Buildings were in an actual state of siege.

Mounting to the Composing-Room, in the fifth story, M dile Lind and her friends spent some time in watching the operations of type-setting and making up the form for the Evening Edition-the first stages of the work of creating a newspaper, M'dlle Lind made the round of the Compositors stands, and seemed greatly interested in watching the quickness and dexterity with which the workmen turned the written words before them into the solid language of metal. Sig. Belletti, to whom the whole process was new, expressed great sur, prise at the amount of labor necessary to produce daily a printed sheet such as The Tribune.

The Editorial rooms-the primary department furnishing material for the busy hands in the story above-were next visited, and after threading their way through our stacks of exchanges and baskets of correspondence, the party enjoyed the fine view of the Park and City Hall, from our front windows. They then descended to the basement story, where our new four-cylinder press was at work, throwing off the Evening Edition. The action of the flies, which at every revolution of the main cylinder, take off and deposit with the utmost regularity, four copies of the paper, attracted the attention of Molle. Lind and her friends. This is a jate improvement of Mr. Hoe, which we believe is attached to no other press in the City. Mdlle. Lind observed that the machine seemed to have human intelligence. Sig. Belletti aptly likened the movement of the flies to that of the human hand, and expressed his astonishment at the number of copies they could pile up in the course of an hour. All of our visitors showed a great interest in the operations of the press-room. The mountain of paper, in readiness for our Weekly Edition of 45,000, did not escape their notice, and they seemed curious to learn the circulation of all our various Editions, exceeding, in the aggregate, that of any other City

After half an hour spent to this manner, our guests took their leave, expressing their gratifica tion at all they had witnessed. There was some difficulty in starting, on account of the immense crowd whichhad gathered in the meantime. Egresa was had, however, through the adjoining building into Spruce st. The carriage not being in readiness. Mdlle Lind was obliged to take refuge from the crowd in a piano warehouse, into which they followed. It was at first feared that there would be difficulty in reaching the carriage, but a bluff fireman cried out: "Don't be afraid, Jenny; we shall not hurt you!" and when the carriage drove op, all made way with great good humor, shearing loudly as it rolled away.

JESSY LIND-INCIDENTS, &c .- We anadunce for the benefit of those who may wish to attend Jenny Lind's sixth Concert to night, that by 12 o'cleck yesterday, every ticket was sold. This is something unexampled in our City.

By reference to the advertisement, in another

use, and reflect great credit on the taste of the gallent Captain.

Last night, at a o'clock, Midle. Lind was visited by a Quartette Club, accompanied by Mr. Curtis, the well known composer. In addition to several excellent glees, the gentlemen composing the Club sare a Welcome to Miss Lind, the words by WM. C. RICHARDS, Esq. Editor of the Southern Literary Gazette, and the music by Mr Cuntis. It was a very beautiful production; we shall publish the words shortly. Mdlle. Lind thanked her vi sitors very cordially for the graceful compliment She also remarked the admirable accord of the voices, which gave evidence of fine taste and careful training on the part of the singers. The occasion was a very pleasant one to all who partici.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT -- The two Committees appointed to investigate the charges against City Officers by Chief Engineer Carson net ast night, but nothing was done except to adourn until Tuesday evening of next week. James T. Brady, Esq appeared as counsel on behalf of the Aldermen, but he had just come into the business and desired a little time to prepare for the

DAGUERREOTYFING -Since the discovery of this beautiful art, many and important have been the aprovements, which have led to su h wonderful perfection as we see exhibited in the pictures of some of our artists in that department, and which evince such a degree of excellence as almost to exneed the highest conceptions of those who first introduced the interesting science to the public.

Among the most successful in Photographic improvements, and who has devoted years of inces. sant toil and persevering energy in making him self perfectly acquainted with the most difficult and delicate operations in the production of pictures, is AUGUSTUS MORAND, 132 Chatham-st, whose por traits attract much attention, and elicit well-deserved praise.

With a correct knowledge of chemical science, and an exceedingly well-matured judgment, together with a thorough knowledge of his profession Mr. M. in transferring his pictures to the plate, is enabled to preserve the most perfect and life-like resemblance, and produce a bold distinctness of outline, an expressiveness of character, united to that softness of shading and mellowness of tint in the light and coloring which is truly admirable.

Mr. Morand's experience in his profession has enabled him to intriduce many improvements, which eminently entitle him to distinction. Some most striking lizenesses may be found in his saloon, and among them many of our most distinguished citines and eminent men in the State.

AN ANGEL IN THE CLOUDS. BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

METHOUGHT the clouds in Heaven so fair,
Were isles with cities filled,—
With spires and turners gleaming there, Just like the castles in the air:
We often build.

These islands, in the realms of space. Sailed on through seas of blus, And there, I could distinctly trace The scure wing and angel face: Of one I knew.

She sat upon a radiant throne, She sat upon a radiant torone,
And wore a crown of light,
More glorious than the sun at moon—
A heavenly halo round her abone:
Her robes were white. She was a pleasant angel here,

Before wings had been given,
To bear her to that binsful sphere,
Beyond the silver cloud so near,
Her native Heaven. I 've seen her at the sick child's bed, Watch with unsleeping eye-Until is gentle spirit fled-

On rosy pinions from the dead, To God on high. When sunlit clouds are floating by, I often bow to hear,
The sweep of wings from yonder aky,
Where ministering spirits ity,
From sphere to sphere.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1851.

The Tenth Volume of the New-York WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced on Saturday, Sept. 7, 1850. To these intending to renew or desiring to commence their subscription with the Volume, this announcement will not be premature nor superfluous. -Two superficially hostile, intrinsically

harmonious, tendencies now engross the

party of Movement and Progress through-

out the world. The first in order of time is

the impulse of Freedom warring against venerable Abuse, crushing Despotism, fettering Privilege. It is the struggle of Man for his right to think, to exchange his thoughts with his fellow-citizens, and, in concert with a majority of the people of his State or Nation, to modify and improve the Political and Social institutions under which they live. If the manifestations of this spirit seem too often revolutionary, destructive, desolating, it should be remembered that Kings and Courts will not allow it a more pacific development. The Changarniers and Haynaus of Europe regard the Freedom of the Press and the of unawed Assemblage as at deadly war with what they term Social Order, and answer arguments for Liberty and Equality with grape and canister. That Equality with grape and canister. That the party of Movement in the Old World is temporarily destructive and revolutionary -intent on constructing barricades rather than canals, railroads and harbors-is therefore a necessity forced upon it by the ruthlessness of its enemies, who will concede nothing but to superior force, and who do not scruple (as lately in France) to rob the People of their Right of Voting even by the hands of Legislators chosen by Univer-sal Suffrage. Progress in Europe must level ramparts and fill up fosses before its pioneers can well apply their hands to the pioneers can wen apply their hands to the plow and the sickle; and unhappily the fortresses which now cover the carta, com-pelling it to berrouses and dooming the People to famine, are full of the trained nirelings of Despotism, to whom arms are the only arguments, and who are placed there to hold the earth for the pleasure of the few rather than the sustenance of the many. It is therefore a dire necessity the Democracy in Europe should stand up mailed and gauntleted in order that it may thus vindicate its liberty to Think and to Be.

What Europe is now fearfully and doubtfully striving for was fully and finally achieved for us by our Fathers, leaving to duty. While tidings of wars, conspiracies and insurrections are still wafted to us from the Old World, it is ours, by the wise and patriotic exercise of the Rights thus secured to us, to diffuse the blessings of Education, of Thrift, of fully recompensed and justly contented Industry throughout the broad extent of our Country—to drain the morass, fell the forest, and plant in their stead villages, orchards and bounteous fields of yellow grain-to pierce our rugged hills with Railroads and dot the margins of our inland seas with Harbors-to carry forward our achievements in Art and Invention, increasing the efficiency of Labor, until the whole land shall laugh with abundance whereof all who will deserve shall amply enjoy. The day so joyfully foretold by the prophet when every man shall sit under his own vine and fig-tree' is to be attained by us through quiet, not convulsion, through peace, not violence, and mainly through the diffusion and realization everywhere of those great principles which lie at the base of every true

In this happier land, thanks to the self-devoting valor and patriotic foresight of a

glorious ancestry, the party of Progress has

a far different sphere and different duties.

The Protection of Home Labor; the Freedom of the Public Lands to the Landless; the devotion of the Public Revenues in less and still lessening measure to War, and Navies and Fortifications, but more and more to Education, to the improvement of Rivers, Harbors, and other facilities of Intercommunication; the rigid preservation of Peace, by carefully avoiding all offence to the weak as well as the strong, and by scrupulously obeying the injunction not to covet aught which is our neighbors'-such are the cardinal principles of public policy to which The Tribune is devoted. It aims and hopes to do its part in the great work of reconciling the interests of Capital and Labor, so that, while the unexpended fruits of past labor shall be secured to their rightful owners, the workers of to-day shall enjoy unfailing opportunity to labor with the just and full recompense of their toil. This great and beneficent undertaking, requiring for its accomplishment the best thought and the best effort of all who wish well to Humanity, is still in its earlier stages, requiring time, faith, and persevering energy; but it will yet be consummated and reckoned among the noblest achievements by which their ages are rendered memorable.

-The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues of The Tribune are all now published on a large imperial sheet of the same size on a large imperial sheet of the same size and quality, forming a quarto or eight large pages of six columns each. The size of the Daily and Semi-Weekly have been nearly doubled within the past Year, but their prices remain unchanged. The Weekly has not been reduced in price, simply because each yearly subscription now costs us at our club price within a very few cents of what we receive for it; so that a subscriber who stops his paper because he dislikes the Freq